

# Hawaiian Gazette

# Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AND

STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## KONA TEACHERS

### Successful Meeting and Interest- ing Papers.

the teachers mostly graduates of the same normal school, or university, and a superintendent managing the whole system. The teachers all have the same method, everything being uniform, and run like clock-work. Though there may be various nationalities, there is a complete amalgamation, except where the negroes keep away from the whites.

In Honolulu you find the most cosmopolitan population of any city on the earth, and that population, the least amalgamated of any city in the world. While those of Anglo-Saxon origin are the Americans, British, and Germans are one and the same people in language and society, we find the Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese different in language and habits and slow to unite. These many races in the schools, under various managements, supported by various funds, in different kinds of buildings, with teachers from several foreign countries, as well as half-caste natives, make the schools of Honolulu so characteristic and so different from the schools of other cities.

"The visitor who goes through these schools is well repaid for his time and trouble. At Punahoa I found good buildings, refined pupils mostly half-caste, a superior class of teachers, who seemed to excel in illustrations and taught everything in a cultured manner.

The modern language teacher, the artist and the classical teacher, as well as the teacher of book-keeping and the teacher of natural science, are all doing splendid work. The principal is a superior man.

"The Kamehameha schools have palatial buildings and extensive lands with the finest museum of the kind in the world. Their machine shops in which the boys work in the afternoon is a step in the right direction. More

shops should be erected and trades taught such as shoe-making, tailoring, etc. Where they have so much land, agriculture and horticulture should be thoroughly taught. And the pupils

complete their courses of education they should not be sent home, but

should be furnished with places to earn

their living, such as on the lands of the

Bishop estate. The pupils of these

schools are all native and are taught

in all the departments of the boys,

girls and primary schools by highly

trained American teachers. I never

saw sixty finer looking girls of any

nationality than the girls of Kamehameha school with bright flashing eyes,

sift voices and strong healthy bodies.

These girls should be well cared for

after they leave school, otherwise they

are like flowers bloomed in a green-

house and then thrown out in the

fields to live or die.

"The High school has a very fine

building and beautiful grounds. The

principal is a cultured gentleman. The

vice-principal was born to talk and

talks in a very interesting manner.

Mr. Wood, the natural science master,

is well educated and up to date in

every respect. The normal school is

small because there are five normal

classes in Honolulu. Principal Dumas,

however, understands well normal

work and is bound to succeed. The

grammar school department of the

High school has three fine young la-

dies, all splendid teachers. Perhaps

the most characteristic school in Ho-

nolulu is the Royal school of native

boys.

"The principal, a cultured gentle-

man, is doing a work equal to the

ability of three well qualified teachers.

The school is conducted like some of

the English schools with pupil-teach-

ers. The principal, Mr. Mackintosh,

is a great man. He baptizes the little

Hawaiians, watches over them till they

enter school, educates them, finds them

situations, marries them, and if they

die sends them up to a better world.

He has a very large school and a fine

staff of assistants. His pupils are po-

lite, kind and fond of work. In the

native girls' school I found everything

conducted in the most modern way.

The principal, Miss Duncan, is a splen-

did teacher and her assistants are very

like her. On the walls of her room were

many fine short mottoes, such as

'Speak the Truth,' 'Aloha na Makua,'

'Welcome Friends,' etc. The discipline

of this school is of a high order. Miss

Duncan's greatest quality as a teacher

is thoroughness of work. I never saw

the phonetic method taught any better

than by Miss Duncan. Her needle work

is also first-class.

"The Fort Street school is very in-

teresting on account the influence of

the principal being seen in all the

rooms. While principal Smith is very

active he has the power of getting his

pupils to work well by merely directing

them. In the Kamehameha boys'

school I saw a splendid teacher seem-

ingly working herself to death in the

school-room. Here is an opposite: Mr.

Smith has his pupils to do more than

ordinary pupils in the neatest and

most skilful manner by merely his in-

fluence. In discipline, knife carving and

map drawing his school is one of the

first in the city. He has also a little</

# FOR PLANTATION

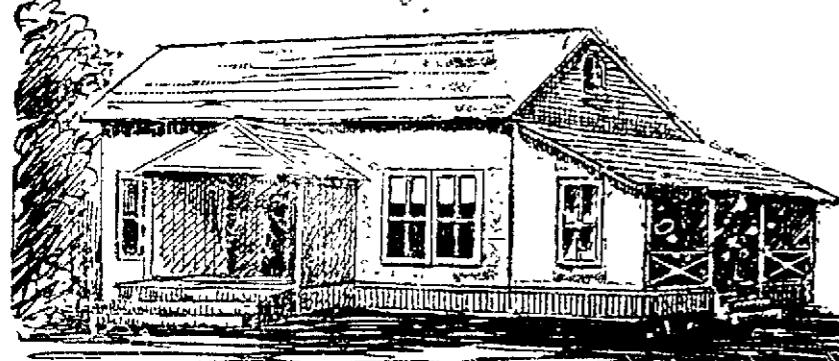
Dedication of Kindergarten at  
Ewa, Oahu.

## COMMODIOUS SCHOOL BUILDING

Will be Maintained by the  
Company for a Year.

Addresses by President Atherton,  
Manager Lowrie and Association  
Ladies.

Ten little Japanese girls, arranged in gorgeous kimonos and shod with mud shoes, sandals or American shoes, as their parents' tastes ran, indicated to the passengers at the O. R. & L. Ry. Depot Saturday something beyond the ordinary along the line. The presence at the same time of a number of ladies



EWA KINDERGARTEN.

active in Honolulu kindergarten work was the key to the situation, for a new school was to be opened at Ewa, and the little Japs were being taken down by their teacher, Miss Kellogg, to add to the occasion. Manager Dillingham of the railway company provided his private car "Pearl" for the party of ladies and gentlemen who went down to take part in the exercises connected with the opening of the school. Among these there were Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. Loose, J. B. Atherton and wife, Mrs. Helen Stockbridge, Mrs. T. H. Hobson, Mrs. C. W. Day, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. H. N. Castle, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Seifridge, Miss Margaret Hopper, Miss Laurence, Miss Buckie, Miss Kellogg, W. A. Bowen, A. T. Atkinson, Daniel Logan and an Advertising reporter.

Arriving at Ewa the party was met by Manager Lowrie and conducted to the school building, located about a block from the station.

The building is a neat structure, containing one room, 24x30, furnished with all the necessary paraphernalia of the kindergarten, including a handsome upright piano. To the right of this room is a lanai 12x24. After the building was inspected by the visitors and others from Ewa they were given chairs, and Manager Lowrie, acting for the Ewa Plantation Company, who had erected the building, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—it is certainly a great pleasure to me to see so many of our citizens present at the opening exercises of the Plantation Kindergarten, and I hope that the result of this school may be so satisfactory that it will encourage other plantation companies to follow suit. Before turning over the building to the managers of the Free Kindergarten Association I wish to say that it will be necessary for the manager of this plantation company to be consulted in all matters pertaining to the financial expenditures. Another thing: He should be consulted regarding the appointment of teachers. The matter of boarding outsiders on the plantation has always been a difficult one, and for that reason, I think, that wherever it is possible, teachers should be appointed from among the people here. I have no more to say, except that I think the directors of the plantation company are entitled to the thanks of your organization for providing such substantial quarters for the school."

At the close of the manager's remarks his daughter, Miss Lowrie, played a piano solo with excellent effect. After this J. B. Atherton arose and said:

"I wish that the duty had devolved upon our worthy treasurer instead of upon myself. However, I esteem it a pleasant duty to transfer this building over to the Hawaiian Free Kindergarten Association, subject to the slight conditions which the manager has mentioned. That those conditions are proper I do not question, for he knows best what is required. I do not question that this school is the beginning of many similar ones on the Islands, but I believe that the future of plantation kindergartens on these Islands will depend upon the success of this one. The erection of this building by the plantation company should not be considered altogether an act of benevolence. I look upon such things from a mercenary standpoint and I do not hesitate to say that the shareholders of Ewa will get bigger dividends as a result of this enterprise."

"We have people here from dealer countries, people who are in a majority of countries of the world, however which fall in the class of educational training. You who sit on the board know nothing of the fact that those who attend the meetings of the people, the children, the others, tend to make men of once, and the less intelligent the laborer, the more difficult it

comes the duty of the manager of the plantation to regulate the affairs of the company. I believe the establishing of this school will make better fathers and mothers of the plantation hands and give us better laborers in consequence. The building of the school will be looked upon by the world as a benevolent act, but there are other sides of the question, and I have given you one of them. I have nothing more to say to you, except that the total cost of the building and furniture was \$799.80, and with the cost of maintenance the first year this will be swelled to \$1,345.81, the payment of which is met by the company."

Mrs. C. M. Hyde accepted the gift on behalf of the Free Kindergarten Association in a few appropriate remarks, and Miss Scrimgeour, the new teacher, accepted the responsibility of instructing the little ones in a few modest remarks.

Mrs. H. N. Castle, whose interest in kindergarten affairs is so well known, then gave a resume of the work in Honolulu. Miss Laurence, superintendent of the Free Kindergartens, thanked the plantation company for its munificent gift, and explained the methods in use at the different schools. These remarks were followed by a delightfully refreshing piano solo by Miss Collins, after which the assistants in the Honolulu kindergartens sang some kindergarten songs, accompanied on the piano by Miss Laurence, then the Japanese children, under the direction of Miss Kellogg, went through some exercises which were very entertaining. The

murderer Butler on board agreeing with the officer of the Warrimoo in the opinion, that Butler and his accomplices, who shipped together on her, have murdered their captain and taken possession of the vessel and is hovering about Kauai, trying to make a landing to drop Butler or take in water or stores. A sharp watch has been kept upon the vessel during the day, but up to dark, no boat had been lowered and no communication had with the shore. Your correspondent had a powerful glass trained upon the vessel in an effort to ascertain her name, but without success. No name appeared in sight. The wind is stiff and squally from the northeast with frequent rains squalls.

The weather has been unusually cold and dry for this section during this season of the year.

The M. S. Co.'s mill at Kealia is running full capacity and the yield of sugar is averaging much above a liberal estimate, which fact spreads smiles of satisfaction upon the manager's pleasant countenance.

A Japanese was caught in the cane cutter while in motion and one of his feet was terribly cut before the machinery could be stopped and the unfortunate extricated.

He was placed in the plantation hospital and was attended by the resident physician Dr. H. P. Hugus.

Sugar shipments from this mill up to date amount to 2324 tons.

Kealia, Kauai, H. I., Feb. 6, 1897.

### THE AMUSEMENT COMPANY

Nearly All Stock Taken—Circular Will Be Issued.

Thus far Mr. Robert Scott has secured 82 subscribers at \$10 each to his scheme for furnishing the Honolulu public with popular theatrical amusements. Eighteen names are needed to complete the list, and to raise the capital stock of the company to the proposed guarantee of \$1,000. As many business men are interesting themselves in the enterprise, it will, doubtless, soon be placed upon a firm business footing.

Mr. Scott has decided to make one change in his original plans. It has been suggested that one show company per month, with the addition of chance attractions which may occasionally drop in, would probably prove too much for staid Honolulu; and that if the Amusement Company could produce an attraction once every two months, it might perform an equally appreciable and more successful service. This point has been decided well taken and the suggestion will be followed. The company will endeavor to bring down its combinations by the Australia and return them by the same vessel. This will give them eight days in Honolulu, and the opportunity for about three appearances each.

Of the general plan of operation, Mr. Scott said last evening:

"We propose issuing a circular, giving a full description of Honolulu, the opera house, its patronage and all information concerning the arrival and departure of steamers. This will be sent to the managers in New York city who book the tours of companies. Our guarantee of \$1,000 will be an inducement to the best travelling combinations to come here. And, of course, there is something in it for the Amusement Company. A certain percentage of the net earnings is reserved, which should give us fair dividends."

### SUBJECT OF MISSIONS.

Sidelights by Mrs. W. F. Frear in a Lengthy Thesis.

At the mid-week meeting of the members of Central Union Church, held last evening, Mrs. Judge W. F. Frear read a paper on the subject: "The Importance of Educational and Industrial Work in Missions." The paper was a conclusive and interesting dissertation, and will be printed in pamphlet form later for use by the societies of the church.

The terms of the subject were defined as follows: "Mission work—The Christianizing of peoples. Evangelistic work—The direct method of conversion by preaching. Educational work—An indirect method of conversion, the teaching being not only that of religious truth, but of all that awakens and stimulates the soul. Industrial work—A means of teaching homely virtues—Honesty, diligence, usefulness."

"To one of missionary instincts or inheritance," observed the speaker, "a first glance at our subject seems to find a ready answer which makes any discussion of the same absurd. Relative importance? Why, of course, evangelistic work is the main business of missions: everything else must be subordinate. But to one of missionary training, there is no absurdity in discussing the subject, for it is one by no means easy of disposition."

### Steamer Kahului.

The historical old steamer Kahului has been granted an American registry and under the Stars and Stripes, is again to enter actively into trade. For several months past the famous craft has been lying idle in Oakland creek, says the S. F. Chronicle. While under the Hawaiian flag she could engage in coasting trade and her last venture in the sugar trade to Kahului having proved a failure, she became only a source of expense to her owner, Charles Nelson. By expending a sum of money in repairs equal to two-thirds of her value, Captain Nelson succeeded in securing for her an American registry. It is probable that he will place her in the coast lumber and coal business.

The British steamer Scandinavia the Kahului first visited California in

the early part of 1891 with a cargo of coal for Santa Rosalia. Captain Sanders, now chief officer of the City of Peking, was her commander, and John Weeks, her owner, was a passenger. The steamer was without custom house papers and ran away from Santa Rosalia with half her cargo on the night of February 15, 1891, carrying the customs inspector aboard to this port, where she put in. She was arrested for breach of contract.

### Island Boy Totally Blind.

It will be remembered that several months ago Barney Reynolds, a former employee in the Custom House, went to California to take a business course in the Stockton Business College. All went well with him until just a little while ago, when he became totally blind. Mrs. K. Wagner will go to the Coast soon for the purpose of bringing the young man back to the Islands.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericksburg, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The City of New York alone consumes 600,000 "hams" of frogs in the year. These delicacies are now sold in boxes like other conserved meats.

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A few reasons why Malt Nutrine is superior to other extracts is:

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2. It can be given to children with perfect safety.

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People of every walk of life, from the laborer to those in the highest ranks of nobility, will find beneficial results from taking Malt Nutrine.

The feeling of exhaustion, brought on by the prevailing south wind, can be overcome by this valuable preparation.

The demand for Malt Nutrine has increased so greatly that we have been enabled to purchase large quantities, thereby reducing the price to within the reach of all.

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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
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The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

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The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under variously changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

### The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. CYLINDER OIL,

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**FOR COL. M'LEAN**

**Enthusiastic Meeting of Companiots Saturday Night.**

**THE SOLDIER BOYS' TESTIMONIAL****Handsome Gold Watch and Chain Presented.**

**Speech by Captain Murray and Response by Recipient—Other Officers Speak.**

Exactly 100 officers and enlisted men of the N. G. H. met in the Drill Shed at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening to bid farewell to Colonel R. H. McLean. Capt. John Schaefer presided at the meeting. Upon a rap for order, Capt. T. B. Murray, holding fine gold watch in his hand, addressed Colonel McLean in the following words:

"Colonel McLean:—As the time of our parting with you, perhaps for years and perhaps, for most of us, for ever, is near at hand, I have been requested by my comrades in arms of the volunteer forces of the National Guard of Hawaii to become their spokesman in tendering to you a memento of their esteem and regard, for yourself personally, and in recognition of the official services you have rendered to us during the period you have held command over us."

"To part with a friend is always a sorrowful duty, but it is oftentimes, as upon this occasion, somewhat relieved of the pang when the departing friend leaves behind him only the pleasing reminiscences of strong friendships made and duties honorably discharged. "In requesting your acceptance of this watch from the volunteers of the National Guard of Hawaii, I, on their behalf, feel satisfied that as you look at it, daily or hourly in your distant home, you will remember us all with the same feelings of friendship as we shall always entertain for you. May your future ever be bright, prosperous and happy; and amid your reflections may you have a few pleasant one of Hawaii and her volunteers, and of our affectionate word, 'Aloha,' with which I hand you this memento."

Before the Colonel had time to respond, Sergeant Stanmore of Company F addressed him as follows:

"Colonel McLean:—On behalf of the enlisted men of Companies E and F, I have the honor to present you with this chain and locket as a small token of our esteem and deep appreciation of the many favors and benefits you have conferred upon us. We sincerely regret your departure, and our best wishes will follow you wherever you may go."

In response to both Colonel McLean said:

"Gentlemen:—After listening to the handsome remarks of the Captain and the Sergeant, I am so overcome that I fear I will not be able to express as fittingly as I should like the gratitude I feel to you all. These beautiful and valuable presents evince the friendship you bear for me; and I wish to assure you just here that that friendship is, from the bottom of my heart, reciprocated."

"I came a stranger among you to take command of the regiment, and to do my best in building it up. All my life I have been a soldier, and I know what a soldier's life is and should be. I started on my career before the mast, and have worked up, step by step, from that. You all know I am a great admirer of Napoleon. That great man had two colonels under him—one a success, the other not. When he asked the reason, his commanding Marshal replied: 'The one says: "Go on, boys;" but the other says: "Come on, boys." The latter is the kind of Colonel I desire always to be."

"You know, without my saying so, that the National Guard is better today than it ever was before. What it required when I came was the undivided and constant attention of a commanding officer. Of course, in my work I could not do as much for the volunteers as I have done for the regulars. But I have tried to look out for both elements, knowing full well that they would look out for men and the Government, if occasion required."

"I accept these tokens of your goodwill with many sincere thanks. In my Eastern home I will look at the watch, count back seven hours and think of what you men are doing in Honolulu. Accept my best aloha in return for your expressions of regard; and if any of you are ever in the States, come to see me. If you are over there and need a friend, call upon me."

Captain Zeigler of Company F said:

"Colonel McLean:—I feel that I voice the sentiments of volunteers and regulars alike when I say that we regret your departure. On behalf of the regulars I wish to say that we hope health, happiness and prosperity may ever attend you."

Captain McCarthy: "I know I speak the truth when I say that 99 per cent of the volunteers regret the departure of Colonel McLean. While he has made us, as volunteers, perform our duty, he has always treated us as gentlemen. I am myself now in the regiment, but I have observed the immense value of the counsel and military instruction of the Colonel to the volunteers. Regulars and volunteers alike have been improved. They have been placed upon a solid military footing. On behalf of Company D, the only company which ever came into open conflict with the

commander of the regiment, I wish to say that we regret exceedingly the departure of the Colonel from among us."

Colonel McLean: "I wish to add a few words especially addressed to the volunteers. I have always felt that our volunteers were not regulars, and could not be ordered in the same way. They required to be handled in a different way. I knew the regulars would give me obedience, while the volunteers, being business and laboring men, could not conform to all the rules. Infringements, therefore, from time to time, have been overlooked. The condition of the regiment today proves that I have been successful with both elements. The political situation in this country is approaching a change. If the hopes of the Government and its supporters are realized, they may thank the regiment for presenting the solid front to their enemies which has made the happy political consummation possible. I do not believe you will ever have any more trouble. But we can never tell. In closing, I wish to thank Captain McCarthy for his kind words, and Company D for its friendly feeling."

Capt. Paul Smith was introduced as being the oldest volunteer Captain in the hall. He expressed the regrets of Company A. Three cheers were proposed for Colonel McLean, and were given with a will. Following this the regulars in the hall gave a yell improvised for the occasion, ending with: "Who is Colonel McLean?—First in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of the regiment." This was sent off with the double-shuffle emphasis adopted from Clarke's "The Great Unknown."

After remarks by a few others, Colonel McLean proposed three cheers, first, for the N. G. H., and then for President Dole. Both were heartily responded to. The meeting then adjourned.

The watch presented the Colonel by the volunteers was a 14-karat Waltham, with full stop arrangement in the back. On the front case was engraved the words: "First Regiment, N. G. H., to Col. R. H. McLean, Jan. 22, 1897." The locket contained on one side two studded diamonds and two crossed swords. It was engraved as follows: "To Col. R. H. McLean, from the enlisted men of Companies E and F, N. G. H." An anchor cable chain accompanied the locket.

Colonel McLean sailed by the Doric Sunday morning to go direct to Washington. Captains Schaefer, Zeigler, Coyne, Smith, Murray, McCarthy and others saw him off at the steamer.

**BEATEN BY 26 POINTS.****Police Team Bested by the Co. B Men.**

The first of the series of best two out of three matches between the police and Company B, N. G. H., took place at the Kakaako butts Saturday afternoon when the former were badly beaten by a score of 414 to 388, a margin of 26 points. What ailed the police is hard to say but it is a fact that some of the best men in the team fell far below their usual average. Especially was this true in the case of Kupihea a 40 man who made but 28 points and gathered in to his credit two large goose eggs. The Company B men were in good trim and only two fell below the 40 mark, these being Giles and Riley. Following is the score:

Company B—Capt. White, 45; Lieut. Giles, 38; Sergeant Hagerup, 41; Corporal Frasher, 43; Cummings, 41; Lewis, 40; Ewing, 42; Schofield, 45; Oleson, 43; Riley, 36. Total 414.

Police—Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, 37; Capt. Fernandez, 41; Lieut. Chamberlain, 42; Warren, 42; Willis, 39; Kupihea, 28; Pinehaka, 42; Kaimihau, 37; Conley, 40; Kalaikini, 39. Total, 383.

At the same hour, Company F, first team, and Company G shot a match in which the regulars won all the laurels. The scores were as follows:

Company F—Lieut. Ludewig, 40; Sergeant Voelberg, 40; Corp. Sam Johnson, 42; Friedersdorf, 40; Hinds, 38; Cockett, 43; Bechert, 44; Devauselle, 43; Peterson, 36; Luahiwia, 42. Total, 408.

Company G—Lieut. Rose, 41; Sergeant Nakuna, 40; Morse, 35; Mahony, 38; Wallace, 39; Kelliipo, 39; M. Rose, 41; Sherwood, 42; Wilcox, 40; Kulike, 42. Total, 398.

The second match between F and G will take place next Saturday.

**POOL TOURNAMENT.****Members of the Hagey Club Contest for Prizes.**

Two interesting events, in the shape of a billiard and pool tournament, took place on Saturday evening at the rooms of the "Hagey" Social Club, on Hotel street.

The occasion being the presentation by Messrs. Cowart and Moore, of four valuable prizes for competition by members of the club, and these gentlemen are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to promote interest in the organization, which during the last few weeks has greatly increased in numbers and popularity.

Men who a few weeks ago ridiculed the idea of the "Hagey" treatment—for ills that men—and women too are heirs, are now to be found in the ranks of the restored, and it is the hope of all who have the organization how come to stay.

The games created considerable interest during the evening, filling the well-lighted rooms of the club with

members and their friends, all anxious to prove their skill, or see their friends do so.

Shortly after 7:30 p.m., time was called and the billiard game commenced, the pool game beginning at nearly the same time.

Great interest was manifested throughout and some fancy shooting was indulged in by the champions; after a spirited contest the prizes were distributed as follows:

Prof. Harrison, president of the club, taking the first prize, with Mr. T. Mullins, close behind who succeeded in making the second capture, although closely pursued by Mr. F. Wilburton.

The pool game took longer to play, but after a lively contest lasting till shortly after ten o'clock, the successful contestants were declared as follows:

Mr. Lonsbury, first prize, while Mr. J. Williams, the popular photographic artist, succeeded in carrying off second honors.

Mr. Cowart presented the prizes in his usual pleasant manner, and the members dispersed well pleased with the evening's amusement.

**NOTES FROM INDIA****Received in Letter From a Missionary.****Influence of Christianity in Abolishing Evils—Number of People Killed by Snakes.**

In a letter from William H. Hannum, a Presbyterian missionary of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, was contained the following clipping from an Indian paper, containing notes of interest:

We find a list of evils that have been abolished by the English Government, within 50 years. In nearly every case, it may be safe to say in every case, the protest has come at first through missionaries. Being strengthened by Christians, both European and Indian in this country, and then pressed by the Christian influence in England, the protests grew into law forbidding the following evils:

1. Infanticide.
2. Suttee (satii).
4. Meriah sacrifices.
5. Swinging by an iron hook run through the muscles of the back.
6. Piercing the thigh with a sword, and marching with the weapon sticking in the limb.
7. Taking evidence by torture.
8. Barbarous modes of executing condemned persons.
9. Slavery (once common among Mahomedans and Hindus).
10. Forfeiture of property on conversion.
11. Indecent exhibitions at festivals.
12. Unjust treatment of lower castes (partially remedied).
13. Prohibition of widow-marriage.
14. Early marriages (discouraged).
15. Government administration of the revenues of heathen temples.
16. Firing salutes in honor of heathen festivals.

The above are bare facts, and but few among the many that might be cited to show the progress of Christianity. That the Gospel, the Good Tidings, is permeating India in all directions cannot be denied by anyone. As an educated Hindu said to us: "Be patient with us, do not hurry us to become Christians. Do you not see that we are all tending that way? We use your phrases. We quote everywhere from the Bible, our customs are fast yielding to yours."

The figures which show the number of human beings killed by snakes and wild animals are respectively, 22,086 and 3,104 for 1895, as against 21,556 and 2,893 in 1894. The mortality from wild animals in 1895 was larger than in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to a large rise in the Northwest provinces and Oudh, where wolves proved exceptionally destructive, 246 deaths, mostly young children, being ascribed to them, compared with 106 in 1894. The provinces in which loss of life from all causes was highest in proportion to population were Assam, Central Provinces, Lower Provinces of Bengal and Burmah. The mortality in these provinces being one in 32,600, one in 37,059, one in 67,119 and one in 69,141, respectively. Taking the whole of British India together, one person was killed among every 71,051, against one in every 76,436 in 1894.

will do it. It has done it for thousands. It will do it for you. Try it.

PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.**

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

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AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

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Limited.

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED

SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

**Hollister & Co.**

Agents

while the flames were spreading through the hallway and the other rooms. He finally succeeded in getting out of the house with his wife and child, and went to the home of a neighbor for the remainder of the night.

The fire engines got up too late to do any good to the building, and on account of its great distance back from the street a stream of water could not be obtained until the roof had fallen in. No. 1 did the work.

A large number of people turned out to see the fire, and not a few of those became initiated into the mysteries of the taro patch.

At the corner of Lilihi and King streets Patrolman Carter ran into a hack containing a fireman. Both were on the way to the fire. Carter was thrown to the ground, but was not badly hurt.

**MORTUARY REPORT.**

The total number of deaths reported for the month of January, 1897, was 52, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year..... 11 | From 30 to 40.... 5

From 1 to 5..... 3 | From 40 to 50.... 7

From 5 to 10..... 1 | From 50 to 60.... 4

From 10 to 20..... 2 | From 60 to 70.... 5

From 20 to 30..... 5 | Over 70..... 3

Males..... 35 | Females..... 17

Hawaiians..... 25 | Great Britain.... 1

Chinese..... 8 | United States.... 1

Portuguese..... 2 | Other nationalities 0

Japanese..... 9 |

Total..... 52

Unattended..... 14

Non-Residents..... 3

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

January, 1893..... 38 | January, 1896..... 51

January, 1894..... 48 | January, 1897..... 52

January, 1895..... 49 |

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Abcess..... 1 | Inanition..... 4

Appendicitis..... 1 | Inflammation of bowels..... 1

Bronchitis..... 6 | Brain Disease..... 1

Cancer..... 1 | Meningitis..... 2

Cholera Infantum..... 1 | Old age..... 4

Consumption..... 7 | Opium..... 1

Convulsions..... 2 | Pneumonia..... 3

Diarrhoea..... 2 | Pleurisy..... 1

Dysentery..... 1 | Senticsemia..... 2

Debility..... 1 | Sc

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

THE PACIFIC CABLE COMPANY

The Pacific Cable Company applies through General Hartwell for the right to land and maintain here a submarine cable, but with exclusive rights only from Hawaii westward. The company also asks for the same subsidy promised to the Spalding cable.

The men interested in this company are not only large capitalists themselves, but they represent enormous capital. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has larger resources than any banking firm in the States. They control more railways than any other concern. It has reorganized successfully more bankrupt railways than any other firm. The simple statement that it has undertaken any commercial project at once commands the confidence of investors. It is the great channel through which vast amounts of English money reaches American enterprises. A trustee of the new company, Mr. Baylies, is one of the rising lawyers of New York City. He is connected with the law firm of Carter & Ledyard. The lawyers of New York City generally regard Mr. Carter as the leader of the bar. General Scrymser is a pioneer in submarine cables. He began many years ago to establish cable lines between the United States and the West Indies and Mexico, and after overcoming many difficulties achieved great success.

It is fortunate for us that men of such high character, and with large means, are willing to engage in laying the cable we need so greatly.

We do not oppose the Spalding cable project. We believe now, as we earnestly believed at the time the exclusive concession was made to him, that it was an unfortunate arrangement. An exclusive monopoly is a "red flag to a bull," on the floors of Congress. But the Government and its supporters did not realize it, and we were abused for suggesting that the project would fail. We believe that if Colonel Spalding had followed other methods he would in the end have secured the contracts for cable laying at both ends of the route, and there would not have been this quarrel which leaves us in the lurch.

## JUDGE HART GIVES ADVICE.

Judge Hart, in a fair and candid letter, makes several points.

He takes the American people into his closet, shuts the door and with most distressing anxiety whispers in their ears: "Beware of the dreadful snare of annexation." Is he not really trying to pull Brother Jonathan's leg? Americans become impatient in listening to advice from a Briton who tells them not to hunger after more territory. They suspect that he is not quite sincere, or is ignorant of some interesting facts, when he states that Great Britain is so crowded with people she is forced to take in other territory. He will remember that over a hundred years ago, she took in North American territory, where there is room enough for three times the present population of the British Islands. Then she annexed Australia fifty years ago, where there is land enough for several hundred millions. Lord Rosebery said recently in a speech delivered in Edinburgh that during the past few years Great Britain has brought under her control

2,600,000 square miles of territory - an area equal to sixteen Japanese empires. The Judge and every one knows that this vast annexation is not to secure room for population but is done only in the interests of trade or to protect the Americanizing of the island of trade. We admire those

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wonderful and astounding triumphs of commercial diplomacy made by the little isle. They are the most magnificent recorded in the world's history.

The Americans, who have been heretofore very backward in foreign commerce, are just finding out how shrewd and farsighted the men of the little isle have been, and propose to imitate them when they propose to annex a few acres in the Pacific, and an Englishman seriously says to them: "You stay at home. I am painfully impressed with the terrible risk you run in taking Hawaii. It may be the end of you." The American smiles and replies: "You good Britons of forty millions have gorged yourselves with an enormous ox, and yet you fervently advise us, of seventy millions, to keep our hands off that little sandwich. You have been clever enough to catch the cream of the world's trade, and take nearly the best of the world's territory. We have been rather stupid. We will now follow your example, and take only a mouthful."

And they might add: "We did not pounce down on those little Islands and take them, but tried to Americanize them by means of reciprocity, and in doing so made many of you excellent Britons rich beyond your wildest dreams; and it would not be out of the way for you to make some little return for this wealth by falling in line with us."

Of course Judge Hart will reply: "Bother gratitude; we pocket your gold, and that's quite enough."

Many Englishmen here do not agree with Judge Hart. They take a broad view of the situation, and they use the language which one of the British Cabinet personally used to the writer in 1882: "We consider the Sandwich Islands an affair of the United States."

The next point Judge Hart makes is that those who favor annexation dreadfully abuse those who oppose it. In this sinful world intolerance of speech still exists, though it should not. Men rarely express themselves in measured terms. But Judge Hart must remember that many of the men who hold his political views have abused their opponents in public in the most offensive and even obscene language. Judge Hart is not responsible for it, but he should call these dogs off before he complains of the barking of his neighbors' dogs.

## MCKINLEY AND BOUNTIES.

Mr. McKinley has been, since 1882, a firm believer in free coffee, free tea, and free sugar. He rates these articles as necessities rather than luxuries. This is the reason why he placed sugar on the free list, in the tariff law, and put on a bounty on American sugar. Protection in this indirect form, makes cheap sugar. During the recent political campaign, Mr. McKinley again declared his belief in the bounty system.

The financial situation will probably prevent him from urging the bounty policy, at present, but he may, as soon as he sees the way clear to it, press it upon Congress. Every farmer's wife, every workingman's wife is a working politician for free sugar, and the industrial classes have the votes.

It is highly probable that, without annexation, no bounties would ever be granted to the Hawaiian planters. No rural Congressman would dare to vote directly out of the treasury, several millions to the people of an alien country.

They refused to do this under the McKinley bill.

It was suggested, several years ago, in Washington, that if the bounty system became permanent it might be extended to sugar raised in Hawaii by American labor and the American capital and that it could be a great boon to the Americanizing of the island of trade. We admire those

of the treasury, under such a policy would not be large. But the repeal of the McKinley law avoided any further discussion of this proposition.

The sudden growth of the sugar beet industry, and its vast possibilities, creates a new interest in the whole subject. Congress, urged by those who are in this industry, will take strong measures to protect it, and will strike down any competition with it, if it is serious, as threatens to be so. In this lies the danger of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and out of this comes the urgent need of annexation, which will avoid for all time, the dangers of hostile legislation.

Those who believe in the independence of the islands, should think very closely on the subject, before taking the great risks of losing the treaty itself, by declining any overtures for annexation, on the part of the United States.

## THE SITUATION.

A successful capitalist said he made his success by always keeping his blunders in mind. Just after the Franco-German war the effect of thorough work was seen. The Germans had for years sent out men in all sorts of disguises to study in detail and map out the paths, fortifications and strategic points in France. The moment war was declared, every German officer had in his pocket a complete map of the French soil, and the army was never misled. On the other hand, the Frenchmen were ignorant of the topography of German soil, and of the German resources. They shouted for French glory, but knew little about the land they wanted to occupy.

In our own political campaign for annexation we have followed the French method rather than the German method of preparation. Since Mr. Cleveland dropped us we have dropped any serious study of the situation. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hastings do valuable service, but they are always under diplomatic limitations.

A knowledge of the political paths and strategic points of American politics must be obtained in the States, and not in Honolulu.

We should have had in the States for several years, men who patiently and thoroughly studied the drift of events, in contact with men who are the real leaders, or rather exponents of political thought. The commercial and political situation there is such that changes in opinion are more quickly made now than in previous years. Many excellent thinkers on political subjects in the States, familiar with men and measures, are quite at sea regarding the drift of events. We are emphatically in that drift. There was and is the more need of something more than slip-shod opinions taken from newspapers and friendly letters. The high value of the "still hunt" has not been appreciated here.

The President and Cabinet have without any doubt an intense desire for annexation. But so far as we can see, there has been no contract of understanding, written or unwritten, that they should take the lead in pushing annexation. They are ready and willing to act promptly, when called to do so officially, but if 500,000 pamphlets on the cause were needed, and perhaps they are, where is the appropriation to pay for them?

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. It is one thing to agree, and co-operate, and approve. It is quite another affair to organize a campaign and push it with vigor.

In spite of these errors of omission, which should teach us some valuable lessons, good and useful, it will now be long before any negotiations will be made, owing to the want of the best preparation, the sort of preparation the Germans made for the war, but there are strong reasons for the

belief that before long we may see some pleasant daylight. There is much to encourage us. The pessimists often secure better results than the optimists, because they never "go it blindly."

Puck publishes a double-page cartoon with this title, "The Annexation hustlers in Hawaii will start a genuine American real estate boom, and reap all the profits there are in it." There are the usual and unusual environments of a real estate auction sale. Mr. Dole is the central figure, and behind him is posted this notice: "Auction sale of building lots in Annexation Park. Pres. Dole, auctioneer." A brass band of savages carry a poster — "Swept by an ocean breeze," "Excursions every hour from Honolulu." The many faces are of the exaggerated negro type. Our genial friend Puck will please take notice that there is no resemblance between the negro and the Hawaiians. The latter are a fine looking race, it is conceded, and show greater intelligence than the negro. If they become a part of the American people, as we believe they soon will be, they may not be able to contribute much scientific knowledge for public use, but they will contribute the art of decorating guests at the dinner table with flowers, and that will be more of a contribution to human happiness than many large communities in America have ever made.

The first luau at the White House, in honor of annexation, will be the social event of the year. As for the real estate speculators, they will find the field for operations here so limited that they will soon drift back to the continent.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the Senate for the purchase of the three Danish islands of the West Indies. Mr. Seward's movement towards purchasing them, thirty years ago, utterly failed. The present movement may be more successful, but we hardly expect it will be accomplished just now. The American giant is only in the kindergarten, so far as foreign relations are concerned, but he is learning rapidly. Any event, touching the foreign relations of the United States, seem to touch our islands in some way. The United States will not acquire the Danish islands unless there is a settled plan or theory of annexation on the subject. If a theory is adopted, it will be one that will cover our case directly or indirectly.

Since Senator Sumner's strong speech against the acquisition of St. Domingo, there has been some decided change in public opinion on annexation matters. "Sticking to the continent," it now appears, is not such a wise doctrine. "No annexation of undesirable people" is just now a favorite piece of wisdom. But as the Americans gradually find out that foreign trade is vastly important, they will not hesitate to branch out a little and settle the fate of these, and the Atlantic islands, which are frontier posts.

The British Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has recently issued its annual report. In order to stimulate interest in its work, it called for competitive essays from the schools within a radius of thirty miles of London. One hundred and thirty-six schools sent in 119,899 essays. The prizes awarded were distributed by the Duchess of Albany. It is by the instruction of children that real progress is made in this humane work. The majority of older people become callous on such a matter, even if they are kindly disposed. In 1841 Lord Erskine pleaded in the House of Lords for the protection of animals. He was met with loud cheers, vulgar ejaculations and indecorous derision. The Royal Society has issued 30,000 appeals to clergymen, asking them to preach on the subject, and

many promptly responded. During the last year there were 6,676 penal convictions for cruelty to animals. The societies for the same purpose in San Francisco and Oakland are vigorously protecting abused animals. Dr. Wendle, the Unitarian pastor of Oakland, and Mr. B. R. Banffing, formerly of this place, are very active in this cause. The dog pound has been so improved that the strays, even when taken home, often visit the place, in order to get a good meal.

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The Planters' Monthly, for January, contains an excellent article by its editor, Mr. Whitney, on the subject of contract labor. The Louisiana Planter, in commenting on the sugar production of these islands, rather sneers at what it calls our "semi-slave labor." Mr. Whitney countered on that magazine, by re-stating the fact that every sailor in the American navy, merchant and whaling service is under the same form of contract. This comment was soon after followed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that such labor is not "involuntary servitude," as contemplated by the Constitution. Of course, it is not claimed that the people of the United States will permit an extension of the practise to farm laborers. On the other hand, it is impossible to convince them that our contract system is not wicked, and against all the principles in the doctrine of "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." But then, of course, if there is any money in it, the sailor must sign off, his heaven born rights, and he corralled in the pen of "involuntary servitude."

The opening of the kindergarten on the premises of the Ewa Plantation Company, took place on Saturday. We understand that this is the first school of the kind, established on any plantation. It was done at the expense of the company, and its teacher is also maintained by the company.

This is an excellent illustration of the duties, which the social classes owe to each other. The managers of the company, and their friends put themselves in line with some of the most successful business concerns in America and Europe, who find that a little humanitarian work, not only does not cut heavily into dividends, but is a good business venture. Robert Owen, of Scotland, who improved the condition of his operatives in a most remarkable manner seventy years ago, and made money too, would hardly have believed it, if he had been told in his life time, that his example would be followed many years later in the central Pacific.

According to a report sent to the State Department, in Washington, from one of the German cities, it appears that the internal revenue tax on beet sugar is \$53.50 per ton, in Germany; \$119 per ton in France; \$107 per ton in Belgium. These enormous taxes on sugar show the burden this industry bears. The German sugar refiner gets back this tax on exporting sugar, but the farmer gets nothing out of it. That the industry can stand this tax, indicates what the profits may be to the American producer of beets, which are untaxed, and will remain so.

Sugar at the high retail price, caused by this taxation, becomes a luxury, and much less than one half of the product is consumed in Germany.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the revolt in the Philippine Islands is the marriage of Dr. Rizal, one of the leaders of the revolt, to a woman by name of Josefa Llanes. The wedding was performed in Manila, Miss Josephine Bracken is the daughter of an English soldier in Hong Kong. When his eyesight failed, he with his daughter

visited Dr. Rizal, who is a specialist in eye diseases, and was then confined in a prison. Just as Dr. Rizal was to be married to Miss Bracken he was removed to Spain, and then back to Manila. It is believed that she followed him. On the morning of the execution the Spanish general permitted a marriage. It is a romantic story.

In one of the Canary Islands there is a tree that as evening comes on quite frequently rains down a copious shower of water from its tufted foliage. This forms a pool at the base of the tree, which the natives use as drinking water, it being absolutely pure and fresh.

## They All Come

"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is a daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

## Back to

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law offices situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY,  
Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.  
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897.  
1836-6m

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN,  
Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield.  
1834-4T

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased. The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW,  
Administrator.  
Honolulu, January 24th, 1897.  
1832-4T

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The copartnership existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of H. Hall & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Williams retiring. Mr. Henry Hall will conduct the business in his own name, and will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the firm.

H. HALL,  
CHARLES WILLIAMS  
Honolulu, January 27, 1897. 1835-2w

## NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



# SHOOTING RULES

Points About Sharpshooters' Match  
Now Going On.

ENTRIES ALLOWED UNTIL JULY 1

Extra Good Shooting During Last Month.

Additional Inducement to Lowest  
Classes—No Member Entitled  
to More Than One Medal.

Through the kindness of Capt. W. E. Wall of the Sharpshooters the following points relating to the classification match now and lasting until July, 1897, were obtained:

All shooting must be done on the Sharpshooters' range.

Two or more members to witness and one to certify to score.

Distance, 200 yards; 10 rounds off hand.

Entrance fee, 10 cents; entries unlimited.

Match open to and including July 1, 1897.

Medals of appropriate design to be awarded as follows:

To those scoring 10 scores of 47 or over, gold medals, first class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over, gold medals, second class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 43 or over, silver medals, third class.

To those scoring 10 scores of 41 or over, silver medals, fourth class.

As an additional inducement for those in the third and fourth classes to do good Creedmore shooting, gold medals of like design to the silver medals of their class will be awarded to those making the highest score in each class.

Members classified as follows: No member entitled to more than one medal.

Below will be found the present classification of the members of the Sharpshooters' Company:

First and Second Class—45 or More: Capt. W. E. Wall, Lieut. J. L. McLean, Sergt. J. D. McVeigh, Corp. D. W. Corbett, Privates, J. C. Chamberlain, F. B. Damon, F. S. Dodge, John Kidwell, C. J. Wall, A. C. Wall.

Third Class—43 and 44 or Better: Lieut. John Cassidy, Sergt. J. S. Martin, Sergt. Joseph Marsden, Corp. J. B. Gibson, Privates B. F. Burgess, Q. H. Berrey, J. C. Chamberlain, R. A. Dexter, M. H. Drummond, C. H. Everett, John Farnsworth, W. J. Fobers, H. D. Johnson, J. Alex. Johnson, T. V. King, H. W. Peck, F. Clifford Rhodes, Carl C. Rhodes, C. Vale Sturtevant, F. W. Thrum, C. H. Tracy, A. Waterhouse, F. Wickander.

Fourth Class—41 and 42 or Better: Sergt. N. B. Emerson, Corp. J. F. Scott, Corp. A. B. Wood, Corp. J. S. McCandless, Corp. J. A. Magoun, Privates Frank C. Atherton, W. H. Bell, Robert E. Bond, L. Bushnell, C. J. Campbell, J. B. Castle, F. B. Oat, M. N. Saunders, O. L. Sorenson, E. C. Winston, J. S. Emerson, O. P. Emerson, John Grace, E. N. Hitchcock, F. A. Hosmer, M. B. Johnson, C. Johnson, A. W. Keech, Fred Leslie, W. T. Monsarrat, J. A. McCandless, L. L. McCandless.

From the list of members of the Sharpshooters' Company, given below, it will be seen that a goodly number turned out for practice during the month of January, 1897, and that the scores speak for themselves:

**SHARPSHOOTERS' SCORES FOR JANUARY, 1897.**

Damon, F. . . . . 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 — 49

Wall, W. E. . . . . 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 — 48

Dodge, F. S. . . . . 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 — 46

McVeigh, J. D. . . . . 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 — 46

Gibson, J. B. . . . . 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 — 46

Corbett, D. W. . . . . 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 — 46

Wall, A. C. . . . . 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 — 46

McLean, J. L. . . . . 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 — 45

Tracy, C. . . . . 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 — 45

Forbes, W. . . . . 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 — 45

Total. . . . . 462

Chamberlain . . . . . 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 — 45

Martin, J. S. . . . . 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 — 45

Burgess, B. F. . . . . 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 — 44

Johnson, H. D. . . . . 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 — 44

King, T. . . . . 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 — 44

Wall, C. J. . . . . 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 — 44

Sturtevant . . . . . 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 — 44

Chamberlain . . . . . 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 — 44

Johnson, J. A. . . . . 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 — 44

Rhodes, C. C. . . . . 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 — 44

Total. . . . . 411

Bell, W. H. . . . . 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 — 42

Drummond . . . . . 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 — 42

Oat, F. B. . . . . 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 — 42

Sorenson, O. L. . . . . 4 5 5 4 3 4 4 4 — 42

Magoun, J. A. . . . . 4 5 2 4 4 4 4 5 — 41

Bond, R. E. . . . . 4 5 4 4 4 5 1 4 — 41

Sanders, M. N. . . . . 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 — 40

Hitchcock . . . . . 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 — 40

McCandless . . . . . 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 — 40

Total. . . . . 411

**WILL NOT RESIGN.**

Captain McCarthy Reconsiders a Determination.

Company D held its annual meeting and monthly "High Jinks" at the Drill Shed last evening. Thirty-five members were present. Captain McCarthy presided at the business meeting.

The following civil officers were re-

lected for the ensuing year: William W. Harris, treasurer; S. L. Rumsey, secretary.

The annual committees appointed were: Finance—Lieutenant Crane, Private W. W. Harris and Private H. Zerbe. Range—Sergeant Gere, Sergeant Burnette and Corp. H. P. Johnson. Investigation—Sergeant Rumsey, Sergeant Burnette and Private Bonnie Lemon. Armory—Lieutenant Bergstrom, Corporal Mossman and Private W. H. Smith.

After other routine business had been disposed of Captain McCarthy addressed the company and gave notice of his intention to resign from his office next week. He gave as his reason a lack of support by his men. When he entered the company he did so with the determination to work hard for the cause. But the men had gradually ceased to attend the drill meetings, until hardly a corporal's guard was out last Friday night.

This announcement was received with general regret. Expressions came from all parts of the room, urging Captain McCarthy to reconsider his decision. Finally, he agreed to do so on condition that they guarantee him a full front every drill night. He said he would command Company D as a top company or would have nothing to do with it at all.

Prior to this decision of Captain McCarthy, he had retired and Lieutenant Bergstrom had taken the chair. A list was started and all the members signed an obligation to show up three times per month until August 1st. A special committee to enlist new members was appointed to serve for one week.

Business over, the "High Jinks" began. Light refreshments and sandwiches were passed. The minstrels unsacked their banjos, guitars and bones, and the fun began. An excellent musical and literary program was presented. Several officers of the regiment and others were present. The fun ended about 11 o'clock.

## A LARGE INCREASE

### Mails Received In and Dispatched.

Comparison Between Years 1895 and 1896—Stamps Sold at Post Office in 1896.

Through the kindness of Mr. Louis Kenake, reports of foreign mails received at and dispatched from the post office during the years 1895 and 1896 together with the sales of stamps for the year 1896, were obtained yesterday and are printed below.

Report of Foreign Mails Received and Dispatched from Jan. 1st, 1896, to Dec. 31st, 1896—

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters ..... 340,635

Registered letters ..... 8,917

Prints ..... 343,427

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters ..... 312,595

Registered letters ..... 6,713

Prints ..... 88,357

To show the increase over the foreign mails of last year, the figures for the year 1895 are given, as follows:

Report of Foreign Mails Received and Dispatched from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1895—

RECEIVED.

Ordinary letters ..... 294,261

Registered letters ..... 8,269

Prints ..... 321,884

DISPATCHED.

Ordinary letters ..... 291,239

Registered letters ..... 5,799

Prints ..... 90,218

On account of lack of space in yesterday morning's issue of the Advertiser, the full account of the proceedings of the Myrtle Boat Club smoker of Thursday evening could not be published. Mr. Alex. Robertson, as president of the evening, made an interesting address on the history of the club, which at the request of several of the newer members of the club, who desire to have as much information as possible about their organization, is published below:

The late Sir John Seeley, professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, says, in his lectures on the expansion of England: "In the United States we do indeed see a boundless dominion successfully guided under a democratic system. But the territory in this case, extensive though it be, is all compact and continuous, and the population, however large it may come to be, will still be in the main homogeneous. If the United States should come into possession of countries separated from her by the sea, and of different nationality, her position in the world would be at once essentially altered."

The total value of stamps sold for the year 1896 was \$63,685.76, as gleaned from the following:

Report of Stamp Sales for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1896—

1-cent ..... 346,613

2-cent ..... 1,062,589

3-cent ..... 364,241

10-cent ..... 34,412

12-cent ..... 15,743

18-cent ..... 42,311

25-cent ..... 5,914

50-cent ..... 5,176

\$1.00 ..... 2,225

5 cent envelopes ..... 7,593

10-cent envelopes ..... 2,112

1-cent cards ..... 28,528

2-cent cards ..... 15,227

2-cent specimens ..... 2,223

5-cent specimens ..... 2,050

13-cent specimens ..... 1,431

PISTOL RANGE AT KAKAAKO

Something New to be Ready for Use Very Soon

In the course of three or four days a pistol range, something new to this country, will be ready for use at the Kakaaiko military range. The stall of Company A of the regulars and on the extreme right of the series, will be used.

Now, then, as to the range proper. The distance will be 20 yards for a start. What the developments in the shooting capacity of those entitled to use the range turn out will determine whether this distance will be changed. The regular distances are 10, 25, 50 and



THE GREAT SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania, the largest ship in the world, will soon commence running regular trips between New York and Hamburg. She was constructed in Belfast, is 600 feet long and but 80 feet shorter than the Great Eastern. She will carry 1200 passengers.

75 yards, so that the one chosen for Kakaaiko is a happy medium.

The target will be the same as those used on the regular 200-yard rifle ranges, and the system of marking that is, even now, more than three times as dense as that of China! and approaching not far from 400 per square mile!

As to the object, the range is for benefit of those in the First Regiment who, through the nature of their respective offices, carry revolvers instead of rifles as weapons. In the past these men have had no practice, but now there will be every chance for them to develop accuracy in the use of the short-range implements of warfare.

The future may bring forth some interesting matches in revolver shooting, since there are men in town who are experts along that line.

nological or governmental differences, but to the very evident and patent fact of Great Britain being a small island with an ever increasing population, and that is, even now, more than three times as dense as that of China!

approaching not far from 400 per square mile! And what, sir, do we find the condition of affairs in the United States that her loyal and steady sons should seek in any way to extend her magnificent and commanding position. We find this: We find a noble and extensive continent in which could be planted forty Great Britains, and with a population of twenty only to the square mile!

"Stagnation and progress" indeed; how can any hint at the former, with such a vast and open field for the latter?

If, sir, as on another occasion I have said, the trials and triumphs of American civilization even now reverberate and echo round a world, what will be the condition of affairs when her rapidly increasing population shall have approximated more closely to that of Europe?

In the food for thought here found is there no room to suppose that Washington, the great and good, would not have commended the action of the present chief magistrate of seventy odd millions of Americans, as wise, statesmanlike and prudent. The ethical questions involved are not here touched upon, neither shall I ask your further indulgence to speak of the material advantages that might accrue to this community from annexation. My object has been to endeavor to show that it is compatible with being a good American citizen, to hold views adverse to the idea of the absorption of these Islands by the United States. May I also give expression to the thought that, Hawaiian citizens may also be right minded, even though unable to see the advantages of political union with the United States in the same light as those who so strenuously advocate and believe it to be, the plus ultra of all that may be hoped for of good for Hawaii.

# HAWAIIAN COTTON

Samples of Staple Grown in Honolulu.

Compares Favorably With the Best "Sea Island" of Southern United States.

The cotton brought to this office a few days ago by Mr. John Tracy, Pensacola street, is of the species which includes only that grown on the sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, and in a small district around the town of Jasper, in Northern Florida. It has been tried without success in all of the Gulf States, in Cuba, China and near the Black Sea, in Russia. While it is an exceptionally hardy cotton plant, for the proper development of its fineness of fiber and length of staple, the most favorable soil and climatic conditions are essential. The cotton itself is the finest in the world. It carries an average two-inch staple, and is as light, delicate and glossy as silk floss. On the Liverpool market all of it harvested in fine weather will grade middling fair, the highest for cotton; and it will bring in the same mart and elsewhere about twice the price per pound as is paid by the Japanese for the white short-staple cotton of Texas, which passes Honolulu in the hold of every Oriental steamer.

There are many species of cotton; and the species have themselves been divided and sub-divided under many different names. The tree cotton is indigenous to most tropical climes, and has been successfully introduced in all the Pacific groups. But as a cotton-producing plant it is, and must always be, a failure. It grows wild in these Islands, in Fiji, Tahiti, Samoa and many other archipelagoes. As a seed producer it is, with cultivation, without equal. But the lint output will not run above 1 to 10, or in a ratio of 1 to 5 with the sea Island species. The short cotton is the cotton of commerce—and there are a hundred different kinds of it, all differing in minor points, but in the main being the same. In the Southern States the upland short staple product is the most common. The effort everywhere is to improve the staple without reducing the yield. Gibb's silk cotton, Zell's "cluster" and many other subdivisions of the same species have been successfully introduced on the land away from the sea. Of all, however, the sea Island product stands supreme as a producer and in fineness. Its territory is so limited that the demand for it has always been far in excess of the supply.

It comes now in the way of a discovery that this latter species of cotton will flourish in the Hawaiian Islands—not alone flourish, but will outstrip in production what it has done on the sea Islands, where it is most cultivated. A gentleman of Honolulu, who has made a life study of the plant, imported about a year ago a quantity of sea island cotton seed for experimental purposes. The planting of September 1, 1896, is perhaps the most interesting, for the reason that the experiment was subjected to natural conditions only, without the employment of irrigation or any unusual amount of cultivation. From prior experiments the wonderful adaptability of the soil was clearly demonstrated. The tendency of the plant was to shoot rapidly upward, as in the case in rich lowlands of the sea islands, "going to wood" in place of to lateral branches and fruit. To meet this, when the plants of the September experiment reached a height of about two feet, the tops were clipped off. The result? At once limbs started out on every side. Each one was covered with forms, which, in the course of a few days, bloomed out and bolls were formed. The spreading process continued until, at the end of four months, the plants covered an area of about six feet each.

Today the cotton is opening and is being picked. At the same time the plants are growing, blooming and producing. There is nothing in the soil nor the climate to stay this process. In the South frost and cold weather check production and harden the stalk, so that, if it lives, it will not thrive the following season. Here the plant will live uninterrupted and flourish for years. The crop will also be perennial. Harvesting may continue through the entire year, as against three months, at best, in the South. With an equal continuous production, what must be the comparative yield here with a never-ending harvest? Certainly not less than four times as great. The producer of sea island cotton in the South considers his business profitable and his investment a good one. Many men have made and still are making their fortunes out of it. They do it, too, on a hale to the acre. The smallest calculation that can be made from all experiments, bases the yield for Hawaii upon at least four bales to the acre in average soil without artificial fertilization.

Of course, the texture of cotton will deteriorate if the plant is not renewed in a certain time. The fault with the Tracy specimen, referred to above, is that the plant from which it was picked has passed its age of usefulness, and was renewed, originally, from old seed. The fiber is long and strong, and would make the best thread in the world, but the fineness, which establishes its commercial value, has been sacrificed to the ravages of time upon the tree. Just how long the tree will continue to produce a perfect staple is a matter yet to be proved by experience. But, from general circumstances, it is safe to suppose that the cotton would not become seriously affected in

less than two years. An experiment of pruning, as practiced with coffee, is being made, and it is believed, will establish another proposition: That the fiber can be preserved on the mother tree for an indefinite period. This would insure that Hawaii has in cotton an industry more profitable and satisfactory than any yet developed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the matter of E. G. V. Trouseau vs. Bruce Cartwright, executors of the estate of the late Dr. George P. Trouseau, the plaintiffs have remitted from the last judgment, the sum of \$5,000 damages, and interest thereon from January 1, 1894, the same being covered by a former judgment rendered in said cause by Magistrate J. J. on the 7th of January, 1896.

In the Circuit Court yesterday morning Judge Perry sentenced Akoni, the Molokai distiller, to imprisonment at hard labor for a term of three months and to pay a fine of \$300. Akoni was convicted by a native jury late Wednesday. E. P. Dole and Marshal Brown, for prosecution; S. K. Kane, for defendant.

Albert K. and Alexander Nawahi, sons of the late Joseph K. Nawahi, minors, have petitioned for the appointment of their mother, Emma A. Nawahi, as guardian of certain property interests.

Moepono, the famous Manoa distiller of okolehao, was sentenced by Judge Carter yesterday to be imprisoned at hard labor for a term of five months and to pay a fine of \$100. Dole, for prosecution; J. K. Kaulia, for defendant.

D. Lualualei was before a native jury yesterday on the charge of larceny in the second degree, and was acquitted by vote of 9 to 3. The Court ordered the clerk to poll the jury, which was done, with the following result: Not guilty—R. H. Baker, Wm. Ringer, H. Kaaha, John Edwards, H. Kahalewai, W. H. Tell, H. E. Cook, Charles Mahoe and J. K. Kamealoa. Guilty—E. S. Holt, John Wallace and M. K. Keohokalole. Thereupon the defendant was discharged. Dole, for prosecution; Kaulia, for defendant. In the Houghtaling case on Thursday the prosecuting attorney asked that the jury be polled, but the Court declined. That verdict was also 9 to 3. The polling yesterday was by first order of the Court. The Judge discharged this jury from further attendance at this term.

Saturday morning, in the Circuit Court, Judge Carter ordered the contempt case of W. W. Dimond vs. Carlle H. Dimond dismissed, on the ground that "the allegations were not supported by the evidence."

In the Trouseau case, exceptions from the Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court has filed a decision overruling the 20 exceptions noted. This leaves the case in precisely the position it was upon the filing of Judge Carter's decision in favor of plaintiff in October last.

In the matter of the application of Tai Kee for a writ of mandamus to be directed to the Minister of Interior, Judge Perry signed a decision Saturday morning, dismissing the petition with costs. The Minister of Interior had declined, on account of petitions from the residents of the neighborhood against it, to issue to petitioner a license for a lodging house license at the corner of Pensacola and Beretania streets. The meat of the decision is that "the respondent is vested by law with discretionary power in the matter of the issuance of lodging house licenses." Humphreys, for petitioner; W. O. Smith, for respondent.

Malakie has entered suit against Anton Cropp, manager of Koloa Sugar Company, for malicious prosecution and claims \$1,500 damages. It is alleged that defendant prosecuted complainant through two courts on the charge of drunkenness, a charge which could not be sustained, and of which he was acquitted before the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. G. A. Davis, for prosecution.

In the matter of John T. Baker vs. Young Hee et al., Charles Copp, guardian of Edward, Mary, Adam and Charles A. Baker, minors, and George Copp, husband of Louisa B. Copp, have consented to a public sale of the lands involved in the cause, as being the only equitable means of partition.

Ah Wong, assault with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced by Judge Perry yesterday to imprisonment at hard labor for five years and to pay a fine of \$100.

## Beautiful Work.

The management of the Hawaiian Opera House has lately had printed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company a hand book of the theatre giving to theatrical managers abroad all the information regarding this handsome place of amusement and the town. The book is of heavy plate paper and has 14 pages with half tone illustrations. The box plan is a reduction from a drawing by Viggo Jacobsen. The cover to the book is made of light tinted fibre paper fastened with heavy silk cord.

## Manager D. Center.

David Center is now manager of Walanae plantation. The contract was signed Saturday morning. It was stated in the Advertiser a few days ago that Mr. Center would likely accept the place. The new manager will go to Maui tomorrow to bring his family over. They will reside at Walanae.

The new manager, in company with Messrs. H. A. Widemann, J. Dowsett, Richard Gilliland, Dr. Miner and two or three of the employees went over the whole of Walanae plantation on a special car Sunday.

## Small Artesian Well.

A strong vein of water was struck by the workmen Saturday while they were digging for a vault in the rear of the new Emileth block. Water bubbled up like an artesian flow. An engine was employed all of Saturday and a part of Sunday to pump the place dry. At last the flow was checked. It was evidently a vein from water stored between strata of rock.

# CUELHO'S TROUBLE

## In Jail for Embezzling Station House Funds.

Says He Loaned Money to Station House Employees—Went Back on Him.

Wm. J. Cuelho, clerk of the District Court, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of embezzlement. The warrant, which is sworn to by Marshal Brown, charges Cuelho with misappropriating the sum of \$150, District Court funds. The total shortage will approach the sum of \$1,000.

The case produced a profound sensation in police circles and about town. Mr. Cuelho is well known and is quite popular. He has been a leader in many benevolent enterprises among his own people, and is a vocalist of merit. At



WM. J. CUELHO.

the time of his arrest he was one of the secretaries of the Young Hawaiians' Institute, and leader of the glee club, which has so ably assisted the band in recent concerts.

Mr. Cuelho was seen in his cell last night, and said: "The charges against me are true, and I will make no fight. I used the money and am willing to take the consequences. My shortage will not reach \$1,000, but will exceed \$500. I do not know exactly what it will be."

"Men in the station house are largely responsible for my downfall. Friends have done it. They would come to me to borrow, and I had not the heart to refuse them. I used my own money as long as it lasted, and then gave them Government funds which were in my charge, trusting to them to return it. Of course, this was wrong: I realize it now and if my friends had kept their promises, I would now be all right."

"How long? Well, I have been using the court's funds for several months, perhaps six months. During that time I replaced some that I had used, but continued drawing. In the meantime, I began to see the hole threatening me, and closed in on my expenses. I cut off my own personal expenditure and deprived my family of many things they absolutely needed. My wife will substantiate this."

Mr. Cuelho evinced considerable feeling while making this statement, and seemed satisfied that his mistake was one of the head and not of the heart. He expressed himself as resigned to a fate on the reef, and said he would meet his punishment like a man. "My father lived and died for his friends," said he, "and I am going the same road. Tell my friends that I have made mistakes, but have not been dishonest."

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Rev. S. E. Bishop passed the 70th mile stone of his life's journey last Sunday.

The Kinau will take away at least ten tourists for the Volcano Friday morning.

Cool goods for warm weather is the topic of the Hawaiian Hardware Company's ad this week.

John D. Holt resigned from the Postal Savings Bank yesterday morning. His place has not been filled yet.

The U. S. S. Alert, Hanford commander, will leave for Lahaina next Monday to do some target shooting.

W. W. Dimond's sailboat broke from her moorings sometime Sunday night, and is supposed to have drifted out to sea.

Before leaving Honolulu Col. McLean was presented by Professor Berger with a book containing all the songs written by the bandmaster.

The Stanford University Glee and Mandolin Club will be here in May or June and will appear at the Opera House under the management of R. L. Scott.

Malt Nutrine is an excellent tonic. The Hollister Drug Company have a surprise in store for the public today. Read their advertisement for particulars.

Gen. J. H. S. Algar of the British Chief Engineer G. F. Burnage of the United States Navy were through passengers on the Coptic.

The Austin brothers will leave by the Mauna Loa this morning for a visit of two weeks to Hawaii. Nothing will be done in the matter of estate questions now pending until their return.

A letter from California states that the Pacific Coast opposition to annexation of six months to a year ago is rapidly disappearing. The beet sugar industry in the West is making no fight.

News comes from Keauhou, Hawaii, of the tragic death of a Portuguese wo-

man near that place Wednesday afternoon. She was fishing from the rocks at Kahauhi, fell off into the water and was devoured by sharks. An upper and a lower limb was all that could be found of her when a search was made about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

## WHAT A VERISCOPE COSTS.

Films at \$20 a Yard Will Photograph the Big Fight.

The Veriscope Company has made arrangements with the promoters of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight to photograph the encounter from beginning to end. The cost of the undertaking will be about \$10,000, as the combination asked \$15,000 for the privilege, and the balance will be used in getting a special bill through the Nevada Legislature to allow the fight.

Besides this, there is the expense of the material on which the photographs are taken. The great bull fight, which is shown by Mr. Clifford in Honolulu cost the company \$20,000, for it contains thousands of photographs, and the film would extend from King street to the Opera House, and it costs \$22 per yard. Besides this cost, there was the expense of sending men to Madrid, Spain, to make the views. Mr. Clifford will give exhibitions at Y. M. C. A. hall tonight.

## BORN.

BALLENTEYN—In this city, on the morning of the 5th instant, to the wife of Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, Business Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

ERICKSEN—THOMAS—in Honolulu, on the evening of Feb. 4th, 1897, Rose A. Thomas of Victoria, B. C., to Godberg Erickson of this city.

## Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

## Our Stronghold Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

**Waltham**  
or Elgin,  
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR  
**\$7.50**

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

## H. F. WICHMAN

HONOLULU.

TO OUR :

## Country Friends.

THIS IS WHAT

You require, in order to White away the long hours:

## Regina Music Box



## America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor,  
Music for the Dance,  
Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES....

Call and examine them or write for catalogues,

## WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages;  
Books by wise men, fools, sages.  
Papers cheap and papers dear;

If you want them order here:

UNION (S) AGENCY,  
Spreckelsville, Maui.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Waikiki, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,  
Secretary.

Wailuku, Maui, January 16, 1897.

1831-3W

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER**

A Pure Grace Cream of Tartar Powder.

## 40 Years the Standard.

**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## A Christian Worker.

J. R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, and a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived with his wife last week, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood, Nuuanu. Mr. Mott will remain here about a fortnight, and may possibly visit one of the other islands. He has made no arrangements, as yet,

# ON SUNDAY LABOR

**Attorney-General Smith Explains Recent Order.**

For Benefit of Laboring Men—Sunday Was Made for Man.

Criticism having been made in regard to the order forbidding the loading and discharging of steamships on Sunday, the Attorney General was seen yesterday and asked the reason for the promulgation for such an order at this time. Mr. Smith said in reply to a question:

"The object is to prevent all unnecessary work on Sunday. After reasonable notice the steamship companies can arrange their timetables so that no steamer need be delayed in port. In fact, the Oceanic Steamship Company received such a notice a year ago, and has, ever since, arranged so that it has not been necessary for any of its steamers to work cargo on Sunday. Before that time the Australia had on some occasions loaded and discharged on that day."

"Whenever any one of the large steamships is in port a great amount of work has to be performed, and in as brief time as possible. This entails more than ordinary labor upon merchants, clerks, customs and health officers and laborers. With the exception, possibly of some of the wharf laborers, every one concerned would much prefer not to be obliged to perform this work on Sunday. After working hard all week it is a severe tax to have to keep at it (and even more severely) on Sunday. So, if the timetables can be arranged that there will be no occasion for the Sunday work, why should it be required? Believing that there was no real difficulty in the way of so arranging the timetables, the Executive Council decided that notice should be given to the agents of the established steamship lines, both foreign and domestic."

"The order will be enforced in a reasonable manner, and does not apply to cases of distress or such vessels as call for the performance of necessary work."

"The law requiring the cessation of work on Sunday is in the interests of the workingmen, be they merchants, clerks or laborers, and, when reasonably enforced, is for their protection and for the benefit of society."

"I noticed when I was in New Zealand," continued Mr. Smith, "that the conditions are almost socialistic in this respect; the laboring man insists that he shall have Sunday as a day of rest, that it was made for man, and man shall use it as he pleases, not as his employer wishes. Then the Government provides for a half holiday in the week, not necessarily on Saturday, but on a day beside Sunday most convenient to the interests. Some lines of business close up on Wednesday, others on Friday or Saturday, and so on. The street cars do not run until 1:30 p.m. on Sunday in Auckland, and it is impossible to get a cigar on that day. This gives everyone an opportunity to attend church, if they wish, but it is not forced upon them any more than it is here. In the afternoon the men enjoy themselves at the park, where there is a public concert, such as we have at Makiki Island."

"I do not believe that the clerks in Honolulu work on Sunday because they wish it, but because their employers insist upon it. The order just issued is said by some to be the result of a sudden rush of religious ideas to the heads of the members of the Executive Council, but this is not the case. Sunday is the day generally recognized throughout the world as a day of rest, and the members of the Executive Council will see that the men in Honolulu get it as far as possible."

## POLICE INSPECTION.

A Fine Showing Before Marshal Brown and Others Yesterday.

A rigid inspection of both the mounted and foot police by Marshal Brown was held, as previously announced, in the police station yard Sunday morning, and lasted from 9:30 a.m. until 12:40 p.m., there being present besides Marshal Brown Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Deputy Sheriff Coney of Kai, E. N. Hitchcock and others.

The police appeared in the regular uniform first, then came full dress, and lastly, mountaineer costume. Uniforms and firearms were carefully inspected. The drill was one of the finest things in its line that has ever been seen on the Islands.

At the end of the inspection Marshal Brown presented the police medal to Lieutenant Chamberlain, the winner in the recent three-months' shoot. In the remarks before presentation, the Marshal called attention to the fact that the medal did not represent the winner as champion of the police, since the shoot was only among a limited number of that body. He wished the officers to understand however, that in the near future he intended putting up a medal for the police championship. In closing his remarks the Marshal admonished his men to keep up the work of shooting, and to do the very best that in them lay, taking care at all times to keep away the element of encroachment. Defeat had come in a probe, while victory could not fail to be an incentive to better work.

During the progress of the inspection photographs were taken by Cope and Rhodes and at the close out of Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshals Hitchcock and Captain Parker, Dr. Judd, Rankin and Lieutenant Pitt

wards in a group, and another of Hack Inspector Sam Macy and Clerk George Sea were taken.

Throughout the inspection was a success, and the fine showing made must necessarily be of great satisfaction to those at the head of the police department and to the police department as a whole.

## WITH THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Mr. Peck Addresses a Strong Sermon to Christians.

At the Methodist Church yesterday morning Rev. H. W. Peck preached from the text: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." —L. v.7. This was the second sermon on the same text. It was addressed specially to Christians.

The preacher said: "Anything evil in thought or practice, any deviation from moral or divine law, is an appropriate definition for the word 'wicked.' Any pastor who preaches other than the Lord, Jesus Christ, or deviates from what God would have him preach, needs to repent. Any pastor who does not lovingly reprove wrong; or, going into the homes of his congregation, does not speak of the soul's salvation, neglects his duty and needs to repent."

"Christian superintendents and teachers, who do not pray and work for the salvation of the children in their charge, neglects duty. Presidents of the Epworth League and class leaders who work simply in a perfunctory manner, need the help of the Holy Spirit and their hearts turned in the right way. Members who work so hard in the week that they cannot attend to their duties to God, they rob God of His rights. 'Ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your bodies and spirits, which are His.' Any member who spends \$5 for selfish ends and gives 5 cents to the church is robbing God."

"Any one whose place is vacant in prayer-meeting when he might be there robs both himself and God. Any Christian having ill-will in his heart needs to repent. He who goes to church for curiosity, or to further selfish interests is guilty of hypocrisy, and the sin of Ananias and Sapphira. Sins of omission are as great as sins of commission, and often more frequent. God says: 'Turn from such way and thoughts, and I will have mercy upon you. Man will not always forgive us when we seek it; God always forgives us when we seek it in the right way. Not only will He forgive, but He will abundantly pardon.'

At evening the preacher entertained his audience with the first talk on the new Testament series of illustration of the life of Christ. Rev. Douglas P. Birnie had large audiences at both services in Central Union Church yesterday. The Christian Church was also well filled at both services. The ordinance of baptism was administered after the evening sermon at the latter church.

## HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT.

Immense Success and Efforts of Pupils Appreciated.

The concert given Saturday night by the pupils of the High School, under the direction of J. Lightfoot, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, was a genuine success, from both an artistic and financial standpoint. The decorations of the room were elaborate and artistic, and consisted of flowers and ferns and Hawaiian, American and English flags, the monogram and colors of the school being grouped prominently before them.

The hall was crowded, and the audience was abundantly pleased with the rendering of Sir Michael Costa's celebrated "Dream and Seranata," a composition arranged for adults, but pleasingly given by the pupils. Their voices were sweet and harmonious, and their deportment most excellent. There were single pieces by well known local people which added much to the pleasure of the evening. The Choral Society assisted by various ladies and gentle men, was a pronounced success.

A solo by Miss Kate McGrew, with violin obligato by Professor Yarndley, and a solo by the latter, received well-merited applause. Miss Kulumanu Ward was also encored, after her beautiful solo. Mr. Macurda, a member of the Central Union Church choir, also sang very pleasantly. Miss Stella Love made a tremendous hit in her recitation and was obliged to respond to an encore.

The receipts were more than sufficient to cover the expense of putting electric lights in the school.

## AT PALAMA CHAPEL.

Pleasant Entertainment Given Saturday Night.

Palama Chapel was crowded to the doors with the people of the neighborhood last Saturday evening. It was the occasion of another entertainment which is being held there every month. The program was an informal and a unique one.

Miss Love opened with a piano solo which was excellently rendered and well received. Mrs. Montague Turner, one night, she at her best and succeeded in capturing the audience.

She is encored more than once as she is on independent piano.

Why Discriminate?

As a taxpayer I do not believe this is a matter in which parties should figure in anyway. The Government may order from builders without regard to party or political affiliation.

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**FROM MAUI SHORE**

New Ice Machine for the Maui Folks.

Ship George Stetson Arrives From San Francisco—Two Other Vessels Arrive.

MAUI, Feb. 6.—The Bailey & Wadsworth ice works at Kahului are now in full operation manufacturing one ton of ice every twenty-four hours. The company delivers orders to residents of Wailuku, Spreckelsville, Paia, Hailku, etc., at reasonable rates. W. S. Terry, one of the principals of the Hilo Boarding School, after placing in position and running successfully an ice machine, coffee pulper, poi machine, etc., at the boarding school, has recently come to Maui and assisted Messrs. Bailey and Wadsworth with their ice manufacturing apparatus. He returned to Hawaii by the last Kinai.

"Konohi" on Maui has been celebrated with the usual enthusiasm by Chinese residents. Monday the 1st, foreigners were received. Tuesday was the day of big dinners among themselves at Spreckelsville and other places. Thursday the last of the four great days, saw the end of the fun and the end of the noise caused by exploding paper bombs.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. David Center will soon become residents of Waianae, Oahu.

During the week Mr. McKenzie of Bishop & Co. has been a guest of J. W. Colville of Paia. He in company with Mr. Reavis of Lahaina, visited Haleakala during Wednesday, the 3d. They report "Craigielea" as still without a stituted at once.

The case went on without any change in the jury, and the result was 9 to 3 for conviction.

Akonai had at least the satisfaction of being able to say: "I told you so."

"I TOLD YOU SO."

Akoni, Okolchao Man, is Superstitious About One-eyed Men.

In the case of Akoni, the Molokai okolchao dealer, tried before the Circuit Court Wednesday, there was some fun, as well as sober thought. The originator was the defendant himself, who has in his make-up a little touch of the superstitions handed down from by-gone ages of Hawaiian history.

Then, the native jury made its appearance, there was among the 12 a man often seen about town, who is the possessor of but one eye. Akoni saw this at once, and begged that his place be substituted by another. He persisted in saying that he would lose his case if a two-eyed man were not substituted at once.

The case went on without any change in the jury, and the result was 9 to 3 for conviction.

Akonai had at least the satisfaction of being able to say: "I told you so."

THE PACER.

De pacer he pace kase he can't he'p hisself,

An' de trotter he trots de same way, De black hoss is black Jes' kase he am black,

An' de bay hoss—jes' nachelly am bay!

De zebre he trots an' de b'ar amble long,

But de possum roll erlong lak er ball.

De kangeroo hop an' de sloth go slow,

Whilst de trottin' hoss—he don't go errall!

When de cow gits up she rizes frum behin',

But he hoss he rises frum befo';

De squirrel cum down frum de tree head fus,

But de cat cum tail end belo'!

Now what am de wharf' ob why it am sech,

Dis nigger wouldn't give er good chew—

De main thing ob all am to git dar boss,

An' dat's what de pacin' hoss do!

TWO MONTHS TO LIVE.

THAT WAS WHAT A DOCTOR TOLD MR. DAVID MOORE.

*The Remarkable Experience of One Who Was an Invalid for Years—Six Doctors Treated Him Without Benefit—He Owes His Renewed Health to Following a Friend's Advice.*

From the Ottawa Journal.

Mr. David Moore is a well-known and much esteemed farmer living in the county of Carleton, some six miles from the village of Richmond. Mr. Moore has been an invalid for some years, and physicians failed to agree as to his ailment. Not only this but their treatment failed to restore him to health. Mr. Moore gives the following account of his illness and eventual restoration to health. He says:

"My first sickness came on me when I was 69 years of age. Prior to that I had always been a strong healthy man. I had a bad cough and was growing weak and in bad health generally. I went to North Gower to consult a doctor, who after examining me said, Mr. Moore I am very sorry to tell you that your case is very serious so much, so that I doubt if you can live two months. He said my trouble was a combination of asthma and bronchitis, and he gave me some medicine and some leaves to smoke which he said might relieve me. I took neither because I felt I had neither trouble he said, and that he did not understand my case. Two days later I went to Ottawa and consulted one of the most prominent physicians there. He gave me a thorough examination and pronounced my ailment heart trouble, and said I was liable in my present condition to drop dead at any moment. I decided to remain in the city for some time and undergo his treatment. He wrote a few lines on a piece of paper giving my name and place of residence and trouble, to carry in my pocket in case I should die suddenly. I did not seem to be getting any better under the treatment and finally left the city determined to consult a doctor nearer home. I was again examined and the idea that I had heart disease was scouted, the doctor saying there was many a man following the plow whose heart was in a worse shape than mine. I remained under the treatment of this doctor for a long time, but got no better, which left behind it a terrible pain in my neck and shoulders. This became so severe that I could not raise my head from my pillow without putting my hand to it and lifting it up. I doctored on until I was trying my sixth doctor, and instead of getting better was getting worse. The last doctor I had advised me to wait until the heat of summer was over when he would blister me for the pains in my neck and shoulders, which he felt sure would relieve it. I was on my way to Richmond to undergo this blistering when I met Mr. George Argus, of North Gower, who told me of the wonderful cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had wrought in him, and advised me strongly to try them. I went on to Richmond, but instead of going to the doctor's I bought some Pink Pills and returned home and began using them. Before I had finished my second box there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and my malady, which the doctor had failed to successfully diagnose, was rapidly leaving me. The

curiosities of Hawaiian Names.

Many Hawaiian have very funny names; at least they sound so when translated into English. For instance, there is Mr. "Thief's face," Mr. "Fish face," Mr. "big face," and Mr. "Heavenly face." In the course of one's travels it is possible to meet Mr. "Happy-New-Year," Mr. "Hot Breadfruit," or Mr. "Fish Hook." Perhaps wandering down Nuuanu street one may happen to fall in with Miss "Lehua blossom," Miss "Orange," Miss "Maire," or Miss "Loved One," whilst some of one's fellow passengers on board the inter-island steamers may answer to the name of "Fish," "Big Fish," "Thief," "Iron pot," "Wind," "Lightening," or "Scorpion." Mrs. "Oldman," Mrs. "Boss" and Mrs. "Pig" are highly respected ladies. Mr. "little man," "big man," "no man," "man-woman" and "old woman" may be seen weeding their patches, assisted by Messrs. "sour," "poi," "arrowroot," "cold skin," and "shoes." Mr. "Close friend" is intimate with Mr. "Rising Sun" and Mrs. "House of the Sun," whilst "Go-to-Tahiti" is an old chum of "Go-up-the-mountain." Mr. "Thirty," Mr. "Sandy Point," Mr. "Rogers," Mr. "Sacred" and Mr. "Blessed" are neighbors, and Miss "Proud" and Miss "Yam" went to school together. The list might be greatly extended, but it may be as well not to forget Messrs. "Freebee," "House," "Seat," "Box," "Star," "Bone," together with Mr. "Question," "Torch," "Big Work" and "Pan."



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CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without Blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

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**Vapo-Resolene** Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.**

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## Express Wagons

In Express Wagons, we have the largest stock and variety that have ever been offered in this Market, and at prices that will surprise you. Call and have a look at our ware-rooms on Queen street.

## C. BREWER & Co., Ltd.

### Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

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### A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL TRAINING of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.

References:—

Hon. H. W. Schmidt, Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

### W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.

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**CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd.**

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**Insurance Ag'ts.**

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New England Mutual

**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF BOSTON.

**Etna Fire Insurance Company**

OF HARTFORD.

**Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company**

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Company**

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-serve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

**J. S. WALKER**

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

**Royal Insurance Company**

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

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**INSURANCE**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.**

AGENTS FOR

**FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.**

**Northern Assurance Co.**

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents**

**NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.**

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1-Authorized Capital £5,000,000 £2,750,000

Subscribed ..... 2,601,016 27

Paid up Capital ..... 687,500 0 0

Fire Funds ..... 2,114,614 19

3-Life and Annuity Funds ..... 12,433,131 2 2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

**Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agt.

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